National Ocean Policy

"...a flexible framework for effective coastal and marine spatial planning to address conservation, economic activity, user conflict, and sustainable use of the ocean, our coasts and the Great Lakes."



THE WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Final Recommendations Of The Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force July 19, 2010



National Ocean Policy Nine National Priority Objectives

- Ecosystem-BasedManagement
- Coastal and MarineSpatial Planning
- Inform Decisions and Improve Understanding
- Coordinate and Support
- Resiliency and Adaptation to Climate Change

- Regional Ecosystem Protection and Restoration
- Water Quality and Sustainable Practices on Land
- Changing Conditions in the Arctic
- Ocean, Coastal, and Great Lakes Observations, Mapping, and Infrastructure

Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning (CMSP)

- Nine Regional Planning Bodies
- Relevant Federal,
 State, and Tribal
 Authorities
- For Development of Regional Coastal and Marine Spatial Plans
- Build Upon Efforts of Existing Regional Entities

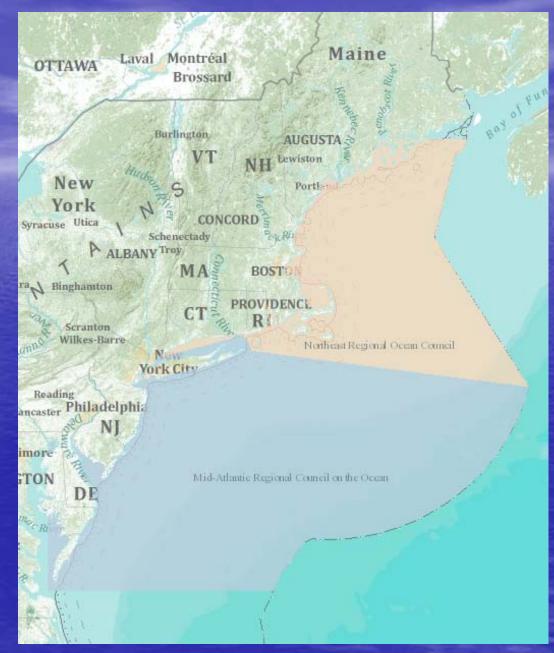


Northeast Regional Ocean Council (NROC)

- Coastal Hazards
- Ecosystem Health
- Ocean Energy
- CIMSP

Mid-Atlantic Regional Council on the Ocean (MARCO)

- Protect Offshore Habitats
- Promote Offshore Renewable Energy
- Prepare Coastal Communities for Climate Change
- Improve Coastal Water Quality



Source: BOEMRE Multipurpose Marine Cadastre

Secretary Salazar's Priorities

RenewableEnergy



Youth in Conservation

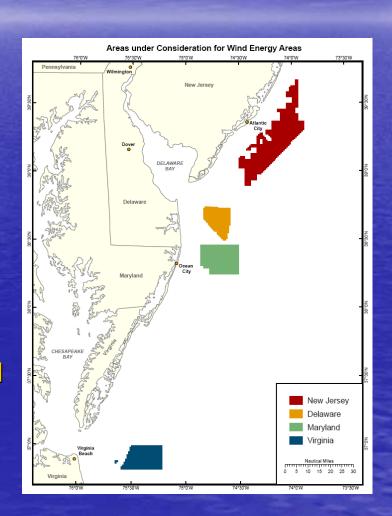






DOI Smart from the Start

- Accelerate wind energy development on the Atlantic OCS
- Identify "Wind Energy Areas" (WEAs)
 that appear well-suited for
 development
- Gather information from agencies regarding environmental, geophysical, and other uses of WEAs
- Coordinate environmental studies and large-scale planning efforts
- Simplify the approval process and eliminate unnecessary regulatory requirements



FWS Challenges

- New Technology, risks not well understood
- Limited Data and analyses on Avian Species Occurrences and Movement in the Offshore
- Limited Data on Avian Species
 Behavior in Relation to Offshore
 Wind Projects



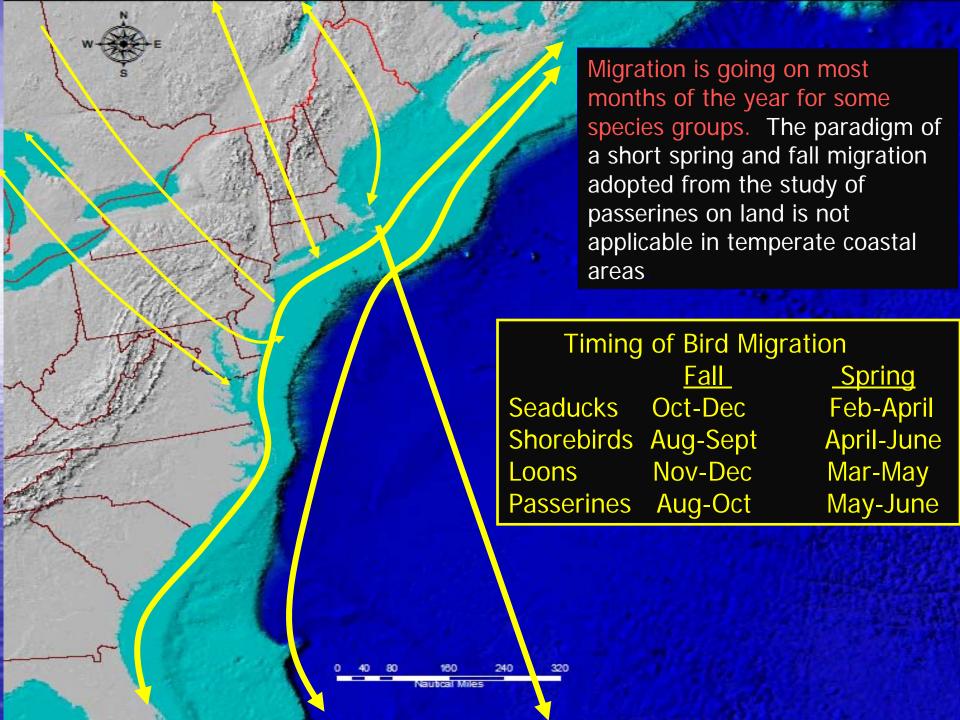


- Limited Methods/Technology for Monitoring Offshore Avian Species
- Pressure to Speed Development
- Need for National Guidance

Waterbirds Using Western Atlantic U.S. Waters

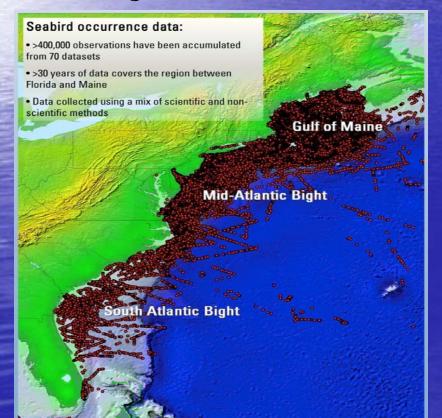
Species Group	North	Western	Approximate Numbers in
North	America	Atlantic	and Mid- Atlantic U.S. Waters
Loons	5	2	150,000
Grebes	4	2	2,000
	8		Few
Petrels	16	5	Thousands
Shearwaters	15	5	Many Millions
Storm-Petrels	13	3	Many Millions
Boobies	6		
Pelicans	2		
Cormorants			
Seaducks			
Geese	2	1	100,000
Raptors	3	3	Thousands
Phalaropes	3	3	Hundreds of Thousands
Jaegers	5	4	Thousands
Gulls			
Terns			
Skimmers	1	1	Thousands
Alcids	20	6	Tens of Thousands
Total	164	72	7 - 8 - 10 - 20 million

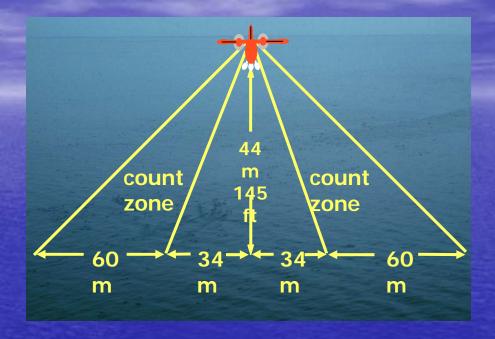
Birds Most Abundant Over Shoals are in Red



Ongoing with BOEMRE

- Compendium of Marine Birds Database of all existing surveys for mapping and modeling
- Transfer Database to FWS –
 Wigratory Birds hiring database
 manager

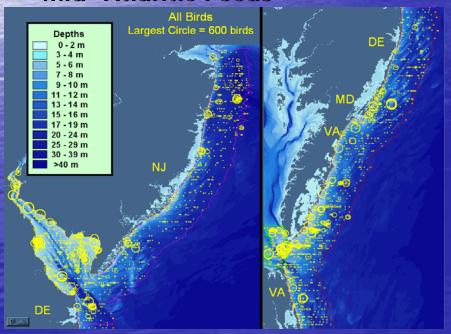




- Atlantic Marine Assessment Program for Protected Species (AMAPPS)
- 5-year w/ NOAA, DOD, BOEMRE
- Aerial and boat-based surveys for protected species

Proposed Work

- Determining Offshore Use by Diving Marine Birds Using Satellite Telemetry
- Determine Migratory Corridors of Surf Scoters, Northern Gannets, and Red-throated Loons
- Mid- Atlantic Focus





- Pilot Study: Tracking Offshore
 Occurrence of Common Terns and
 American Oystercatchers with
 VHF Arrays Horseshoe Shoals
- Radio Transmitters with network of remote receivers

Mitigation for Marine Birds







